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GENERAL INFORMATION OF PROBABLE INTEREST TO
THE SERVICE.



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PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS TO NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

The following Christmas greeting was addressed to the Naval Reserve Officers' Association by the President of the United States:

"Throughout the year now drawing to a close, as in years past, the Naval Reserve Officers' Association has, through its support of national defense, borne faithful witness to its devotion to the welfare of this country. I am glad to make grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic services of the members of the Naval Reserve and of the Association, many of whom have in recent months responded to the call to active service. I send to all hearty Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year."

NAVY CROSS AWARDED TO NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER

On December 20, 1940, the Secretary of the Navy, in brief ceremonies attended by naval officials and members of Congress, awarded the Navy Cross to Lieutenant-Commander Joseph A. Gainard, U. S. Naval Reserve, who was the Captain of the SS CITY OF FLINT. The Navy Cross was presented to Captain Gainard for his skill, fine judgment and devotion to duty in accordance with the best traditions of the naval service at the time of seizure of the CITY OF FLINT and during its detention by armed forces of a belligerent European power.

LIFE SAVING MEDAL

The Secretary of the Navy recently forwarded with pleasure a Silver Life Saving Medal awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to each of the below named men:

Hartzog, Joe Allan, Ship's Cook, 3c, U. S. Navy.
O'Leary, Arthur William, Signalmen, 1c, U. S. Navy.

Citation

"The Department takes pleasure in forwarding herewith a Silver Life Saving Medal awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury in recognition of service in bravely assisting in rescuing a shipmate from drowning on July 1, 1939."

COMMENDATIONS

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recently addressed a letter of commendation to Ellsworth William Stevens, EM 1c, U. S. Navy, for ingenuity displayed in designing an experimental type of telephone head harness to be worn under steel helmets.

CITATION: "The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation notes with pleasure the ingenuity which you displayed in designing an experimental type of telephone head harness to be worn under steel helmets. It is also noted

COMMENDATIONS (CON'T)

that the design submitted by you had sufficient merit to warrant the procurement of a large quantity of these head harnesses for use by the Fleet."

* * *

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recently addressed a letter of commendation to Alvin ~~Herbert~~ Banks, Chief Storekeeper, O-1, U. S. Naval Reserve, for special work in connection with the mobilization of the First Division, Organized Reserve.

CITATION: "The Bureau has been informed that when you were ordered to active duty on October 17, 1940, in connection with the mobilization of the First Division, Organized Reserve, Baltimore, Md., you were found to be not physically qualified. However, in spite of this and knowing full well you could not draw any compensation, you stayed away from your business for a period of eight days and during that period worked with the First Division each day and several nights, aiding them in every possible way in their preparations for active duty. The Bureau commends you for your loyalty and devotion to duty on the occasion referred to."

APPRECIATION

The Secretary of the Navy recently addressed a letter of appreciation to Louis Marczis, Seaman 2c, U. S. Navy, for services rendered in extinguishing a fire on board the Norwegian tanker "Willy", anchored in the Cooper River, loaded with 8,000 tons of aviation gasoline.

CITATION: "As one of the men detailed by the Commandant, Sixth Naval District, to extinguish the fire and safeguard the ship, the Department considers your performance of duty on this occasion most creditable and desires to express its appreciation for the efficiency and courage you displayed. The service rendered by you on this occasion in cooperation with the civil authorities of Charleston, South Carolina, reflects credit on the naval service in general and affords the Department great satisfaction."

* * *

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation recently addressed letters of appreciation to the below listed men who were members of the Experimental Diving Unit, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., for their work in the development of the use of oxyhelium mixtures for divers' air supply:

Duncan, Jesse Ernest, Chief Torpedoman, U. S. Navy
Squire, Walter Healy, Chief Torpedoman, U. S. Navy
Schmedes, Joseph Thomas, Chief Shipfitter, U. S. Navy
O'Keefe, Francis Harold, Boatswain's Mate, 2c, U. S. Navy
Metzger, Robert Michael, Chief Shipfitter, U. S. Navy
McDonald, James Harper, Chief Metalsmith, U. S. Navy
Zampiglione, Louis, Chief Gunner's Mate, U. S. Navy
Parker, John Jackson, Boatswain's Mate, 1c, U. S. Navy

APPRECIATION (CON'T)

Forester, Thomas William, Chief Gunner's Mate, U. S. Navy
Cottrell, Melvin Clement, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy
Bugner, George, Chief Machinist's Mate, U. S. Navy
Badders, William, Chief Machinist's Mate, Class F-4-D,

U. S. Naval Reserve

Thompson, John Wilbur, Chief Torpedoman, U. S. Navy
Jones, Leslie, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy
Gilbert, John, Chief Gunner's Mater, U. S. Navy
Frye, Henry Herman, Chief Shipfitter, U. S. Navy
Crocker, George Francis John, Boatswain's Mate, 1c, U. S. Navy
Smith, Forrest Eugene, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy
Crosby, Edmund Bevington, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy

CITATION: "The courage displayed by these men was far greater than that required in routine duties. Their accomplishment marks the greatest advance in the art of diving in years. It points the way to deeper diving and greater comfort to the divers as well as greater accomplishment by divers at these depths because, unlike diving on air where men become mentally fogged and physically clumsy at great depths, men diving on helium are as alert and as physically able to work at 500 feet as they are at 200 feet.

"The Bureau desires to express its appreciation for the superior courage displayed in practically untried fields as members of the above Experimental Diving Unit."

UNITED STATES IDENTITY CARD BERMUDA

The Colonial Secretary's Office, Bermuda, has informed the United States Consul General, Hamilton, Bermuda, that U. S. Naval personnel will be allowed to enter Bermuda without passports provided they have in their possession an official United States Identity Card (Liberty Card). No local Identity Card will be required in their case after arrival in the Colony.

OPINIONS OF CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION REGARDING RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTAL DEATH

The Bureau has recently reviewed the proceedings of two separate investigations as to the cause of death of enlisted men. In each case the board was of the opinion that the neglect or failure of no person in the Naval Service contributed in any way to the accidental death. The Chief of the Bureau does not agree with this opinion and cites each case in order that Commanding Officers may take added steps to safeguard men engaged in hazardous work.

Case I. Man sent aloft to tar rigging. No officer or petty officer to supervise the work or to make sure that boatswain's chair in which the man was seated aloft had been adequately secured. Because of a faulty bend of halliard to chair, the man fell, was fatally injured.

Case II. Petty officer rigging a gangway platform 45 feet above a dock and working with both hands to remove stanchions, lost his balance, fell, and was fatally injured.

OPINIONS OF CHIEF OF BUREAU OF NAVIGATION REGARDING
RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTAL DEATH (CON'T)

In the first case, such hazardous work calls for attendance of an experienced officer or petty officer to make sure that gear is adequate, and well rigged, and that the man be protected against shock from radio discharge.

In the second case, as should always be done when men are at work over the ship's side, the petty officer should have had a line around him with someone in attendance.

While neither the Navy Regulations or Fleet Regulations require such steps in detail, they are customary and should be taken. It is recommended that detailed steps to safeguard men in hazardous work such as outlined be made a part of fleet, force or ship's regulations.

OFFICERS FOR AVIATION TRAINING (HEAVIER-THAN-AIR)

In accordance with Bureau of Navigation Circular Letters 3-40, 33-40 and 41-40, the following officers have been selected for aviation training (heavier-than-air) in March 1941 and tentatively slated for the classes indicated:

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASS</u>		<u>SHIP</u>	<u>CLASS SLATED</u>
Lieut.(jg)	McCormack, John J.	1933A	R	Comairscofor	March 24
" "	Bedell, Porter F.	1933B	P	Portland	March 10
" "	Denney, Edward F.	1935		Asia	March 10
" "	McDonald, Harold W.	1935		Enterprise	March 10
" "	Stever, Elbert M.	1935	P	Asia	March 24
" "	Coppola, Joseph A.	1936	P	Asia	March 24
" "	Dickson, Harlan R.	1936	PR	Teal	March 24
" "	Fowler, Gordon	1936	P	Lang	March 24
" "	Traynor, Francis M.	1936	P	Breckenridge	March 10
" "	Turner, Renfro, Jr.	1936	P	Asia	March 24
" "	Whistler, Jack C.	1937	P	Cassin	March 24
Ensign	Clark, Alto B.	1938		Texas	March 10
"	Cooley, James S.	1938		Texas	March 24
"	Pierce, Edwin L.	1938		Buck	March 24
"	Wood, Ernest W. Jr.	1938	P	Enterprise	March 10
"	Abbot, James L.	1939	P	Gilmer	March 10
"	Adams, Dudley H.	1939	P	Tennessee	March 24
"	Ady, Howard P. Jr.	1939		Allen	March 10
"	Breen, Roy E. Jr.	1939	P	Colorado	March 24
"	Brent, Robert	1939	P	New York	March 10
"	Dunn, John E.	1939		Idaho	March 10
"	Fallon, Frederic C.	1939		Yorktown	March 10
"	Ghesquire, George D.	1939	P	Lexington	March 10
"	Holmberg, Paul A.	1939	P	Saratoga	March 24

OFFICERS FOR AVIATION TRAINING (HEAVIER-THAN-AIR) (CON'T)

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CLASS</u>	<u>SHIP</u>	<u>CLASS SIATED</u>
Ensign	Kline, Raymond P.	1939	Northampton	March 24
"	Mattson, Edward D.	1939	Phoenix	March 10
"	Ralston, Frank H.	1939	New Orleans	March 10
"	Stapler, Charles R.	1939	California	March 24
"	Vossler, Curtis F.	1939 P	Chester	March 10
"	Whitman, Robert S. Jr.	1939	Quincy	March 24
"	Wood, Robert B.	1939 P	Indianapolis	March 10

R - Repeater

P - Subject to physical reexamination. Previous physical examination has been confirmed by Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEN TO CLASS B AND CLASS C SERVICE SCHOOLS

The attention of the bureau has recently been called to the number of men sent from the fleet to Class B and Class C service schools who are not qualified under the requirements of Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter No. 49-39, paragraph 5, and who lack the basic schooling and intelligence requisite to the work of these schools.

Men have recently been received in these schools who lack the time to serve on current enlistment required by BuNav Manual E5405(2)(i).

The attention of all commanding officers is invited to the fact that the assignment of unqualified men to service schools results in an unwarranted expenditure of government funds in transportation to and from the school, and in loss of man-hours of effective service from the men so assigned.

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN FROM ENLISTED MEN OF
THE NAVAL RESERVE

The mobilization of certain Naval Reserve organizations would deprive members of the Naval Reserve who are candidates for appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy of the opportunity to participate in the drills required to qualify them for such appointments. In order not to deprive such men of their opportunity, the Secretary of the Navy approved the following policies:

"(a) Active service may be accepted in lieu of the drills required by Article H-1904(c), Bureau of Navigation Manual, for the purpose of establishing eligibility to take examinations for appointments to the Naval Academy from the Naval Reserve, on the basis of one month's service on active duty being the equivalent of three drills with the Organized Reserve.

"(b) Enlisted men of the Naval Reserve of classes O-1, V-1, O-2 and V-2, formerly drilling with organizations of the Organized Reserve which have been mobilized, may be either transferred

APPOINTMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN FROM ENLISTED MEN OF
THE NAVAL RESERVE (CON'T)

to another organization for the purpose of attending further drills, or may request assignment to active duty to establish their eligibility."

Applications of Naval Reserve enlisted men serving on active duty shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation via the commanding officer of the ship or station where the man is serving and also via the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Such applications should bear the recommendation of the commanding officer of the ship or station where the man is on active duty.

Enlisted men of the Naval Reserve on active duty are not eligible for transfer to a Naval Academy preparatory school.

In a recent decision, the Comptroller General held that active service as a member of the Naval Reserve may not be included in the nine months' prior service aboard a vessel of the Navy in full commission, which is required of a Navy enlisted man recommended for appointment as a Midshipman from the enlisted personnel of the Navy.

CUNNINGHAM'S COMET

Cunningham's comet was discovered by Leland E. Cunningham, on September 15, 1940. It was found on a photographic plate taken September 5 with an eight-inch Ross camera at the Oak Ridge station of Harvard Observatory. It is the third of five comets discovered in 1940 and is therefore designated 1940c. In September it was about 230,000,000 miles from the Earth and Sun and its magnitude was about 13. Since then it has been coming closer to the Earth and Sun and also growing brighter. It is now approaching naked-eye visibility. It is moving southward along a path slightly west of the line joining Albireo (the star at the foot of the "Northern Cross") and Altair (the brightest star in Aquila). These two stars are about 20 degrees apart. On December 25 the comet should have appeared at a low altitude in the western sky at the end of evening twilight. It was about nine degrees from Altair. On December 30 it was about two degrees west of Altair and should have been visible to the naked eye. It will be seen best away from city lights and where there is a clear view of the western horizon. Early in January it will pass to the south of the celestial equator and will be too close to the Sun for further observation from the latitude of Washington. It will be at perihelion (closest to the Sun) about January 16, 1941, at a distance of 34,000,000 miles, and it was closest to the Earth about January 10, at a distance of 55,000,000 miles.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT BY A NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER WHILE
EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY

A reserve officer requested to be advised whether or not, as an officer of the Naval Reserve on active duty, he might legally act as consultant to a company which supplies the Government with equipment in one

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT BY A NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER WHILE
EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY (CON'T)

field, provided his consultations were restricted to an entirely different field.

The provision contained in the Naval Appropriation Act, approved June 29, 1896 (29 Stat. 361), prohibiting the employment of officers by private concerns furnishing naval supplies of war materials to the Government, was amended and reenacted by section 9 of the Act approved July 22, 1935 (49 Stat. 490; 34 U. S. Code, Sup. V, sec. 883), to read as follows:

"And provided further, That hereafter no payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps on the active list while such officer is employed, after June 30, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war materials to the Government, and such employment is hereby made unlawful after said date: Provided, That no payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any retired officer in the Navy or Marine Corps who for himself or for others is engaged in the selling of, contracting for the sale of, or negotiating for the sale of, to the Navy or the Navy Department, any naval supplies or war material."

Section 301, Title III, of the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, approved June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1180; 34 U. S. Code, Sup. V, sec. 855), provides:

"SEC. 301. All members of the Naval Reserve, when employed on active duty, authorized training duty, with or without pay, drill, or other equivalent instruction or duty, or when employed in authorized travel to or from such duty, or appropriate duty, drill, or instruction, or during such time as they may by law be required to perform active duty, or while wearing a uniform prescribed for the Naval Reserve, shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Navy: Provided, That disciplinary action for an offence committed while subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Navy shall not be barred by reason of release from duty status of any person charged with the commission thereof: Provided further, That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect, members of the Naval Reserve may be retained on or returned to a duty status without their consent, but not for a longer period of time than may be required for disciplinary action."

The Judge Advocate General stated that under the plain terms of Section 301, the Reserve officer, while employed on active duty, would be subject to the laws, regulations and orders for the government of the Navy. Further, that the provision quoted from the Act of June 29, 1896, as amended, makes no distinction as to the character of the service rendered by an officer who may be in the employ of a company furnishing naval supplies or war materials to the Government and makes no provision for exceptions on any ground.

It seems apparent from the foregoing that if the Reserve officer, while employed on active duty, should contemporaneously be employed in any

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT BY A NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER WHILE
EMPLOYED ON ACTIVE DUTY (CON'T)

capacity by a person or company furnishing naval supplies or war materials to the Government, naval appropriations would not be available for his pay and such employment would be unlawful within the meaning of the statutory provisions quoted.

ENLISTED CANDIDATES FOR U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

Inquiries concerning the status of enlisted candidates for the Naval Academy are frequently received in the Bureau. In order that information on which to base replies to these inquiries may be available, Form N.Nav. 116 for all applicants for the Naval Academy whether nominated or not is required by Article D6107, Bureau of Navigation Manual.

NAVY SERVICE SCHOOL - FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Cognizant of the needs of the expanding, mechanized Navy, Mr. Henry Ford offered to the Secretary of the Navy the facilities of the well-known Henry Ford Trade School to help meet the Fleet's demand for trained men. He has provided at no expense to the government, administration buildings, barracks, and mess halls sufficient to accommodate twelve hundred men. The facilities of this school will be used to supplement the Class A Schools at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and will be operated under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

The school was inaugurated on January 15, 1941, with appropriate ceremonies. Rear Admiral C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, accepted it for the Navy Department.

TRAINING COURSE

The Navy Training Course for "Instructions for Use in Preparation for the Rating of Fire Controlman 2c" is now available for distribution.

PAY ACCOUNTS - ENLISTED MEN

The Bureau is in receipt of information that pay accounts of enlisted men who have been transferred are not being received within a reasonable time. This delay frequently puts these men in embarrassing financial positions through no fault of their own. If it appears that accounts will be delayed by ordinary methods, it is recommended that accounts be dispatched by air mail. Attention is invited to Article 1804, Navy Regulations, and to Article D-7015, Bureau of Navigation Manual.

LEAVE AND MILITARY LEAVE

The following extracts from several decisions of the Comptroller General in regard to leave and military leave are quoted for information:

LEAVE AND MILITARY LEAVE (CON'T)

Comptroller General Decision B-12172 of September 13, 1940:

"A civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve ordered, with his consent, to active duty with the regular Navy pursuant to Executive Order No. 8245, dated September 8, 1939, may be paid the salary of his civilian position for the period of annual leave to his credit at the time he reported for active duty and, also, for the same period, pay and allowances as an officer of the Naval Reserve on active duty. The dual compensation Act of May 10, 1916 (39 Stat. 120) does not apply to Naval Reservist so ordered."

Comptroller General Decision B-12291 of September 18, 1940:

"Civilian employee members of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army, the National Guard, and the Naval Reserve are not entitled to any military leave of absence with pay while on active duty with the Army and Navy in accordance with the provisions of Public Res. No. 96, August 27, 1940, as distinguished from annual training duty."

"Under the proviso to section 4 of the Naval Reserve Act of June 25, 1938, a civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve on active duty with the Navy may receive the compensation of his civilian position during annual leave and, also, for the same period, active duty pay and allowances as an officer of the Naval Reserve on active duty."

"Under the proviso to section 4 of the Naval Reserve Act of June 25, 1938, a civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve on active duty with the Navy is exempted from the prohibition in section 2 of the Act of July 31, 1894, against holding two positions where the annual compensation of one amounts to \$2,500."

Comptroller General Decision B-12310 of September 18, 1940:

"A civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve is entitled to 15 days' military leave of absence with pay for training duty with the Reserve in any calendar year, but is not entitled to such leave for active duty other than training, and for any period of duty as a member of the Reserve for which he is not entitled to military leave he may be granted the annual leave with pay to his credit to cover an equivalent amount of absence required to perform such duty, notwithstanding the dual compensation statutes."

"Where a civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve elects to take leave without pay from his civilian position instead of first taking his accrued annual leave, for the purpose of performing training duty in excess of 15 days in any one calendar year, or for active duty, as a member of the Naval Reserve, he may be recredited upon return to his civilian position with annual leave to his credit at the time he started on the leave without pay."

Comptroller General Decision B-12196 of September 20, 1940:

"A civilian employee member of the Naval Reserve, when called to active duty with the Navy, may be paid the compensation of his civilian position

LEAVE AND MILITARY LEAVE (CON'T)

during annual leave and, also, for the same period, active duty pay and allowances as a member of the Naval Reserve on active duty.

"Under the terms of section 9(b) of the Uniform Annual Leave Regulations and Public Resolution No. 96 of August 27, 1940, as amended by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the accrued unused annual leave to a civilian employee's credit at the time he is ordered to military or naval service, pursuant to either of said statutes, may be recredited to him upon his return to active civilian service regardless of whether he be separated from his civilian position, by resignation or otherwise, or be furloughed or granted leave without pay during such military or naval service."

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

The Board of Managers of the Navy Relief Society is most anxious to indoctrinate the Naval Reserve Organizations with the aims of the Society so that the Society can look upon their support when and if they are called to active service.

The Navy Relief Society's chief aim is to prevent, as far as possible, actual distress falling upon the widows, orphans or other dependents of service personnel, both officers and enlisted men. To do this the Society must look to the contributions from the service to augment the fixed income from its principal. The regular service, by its loyalty to the Society, has given freely year by year, so to you Reservists who possibly are about to be called to active service, thereby becoming entitled to the Society's personal interest, the Navy Relief Society asks for your cooperation and financial support.

SIX MONTHS' PAY TO DEPENDENTS OF DECEASED RESERVE OFFICER NOT AUTHORIZED

The Comptroller General, on November 15, 1940, Dec.B-13209, held that in view of the limiting provisions of the Act of May 22, 1928, 45 Stat. 710, Section 4 of the Naval Aviation Personnel Act of 1940, Public No. 775, 76th Congress, approved August 27, 1940, does not authorize the payment of six months' pay provided by the Act of May 22, 1928, to the beneficiary of a Naval Reserve officer who dies while performing active service.

WEST COAST SOUND SCHOOL

Mail for the West Coast Sound School should be addressed to the USS RATHBURNE.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' RELIEF ACT

The American Bar Association through its Committee on National Defense has made a valuable contribution to the national defense program by the compilation of A Manual of Law for use by Advisory Boards for Regis-

NOTICE IN REGARD TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' RELIEF ACT (CON'T)

trants. This publication is available to service personnel through those boards.

The wholehearted interest of this Committee is further expressed in a letter from its Chairman to the Bureau of Navigation from which the following is quoted:

"Attention is directed to the fact that certain legal services are now available to the personnel of the Navy in every county of the United States.

"These facilities have been developed through cooperation with the Director of Selective Service by the Committee on National Defense of the American Bar Association. Pursuant to paragraph 145, Selective Service Regulations, Advisory Boards for Registrants, composed of lawyers, have been established in each county in every state for the purpose of advising registrants with regard to the processes of Selective Service. By an amendment of Regulation 103, the members of these Boards have been recently encouraged to give advice generally with regard to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act or other matters; and it is understood that the members of the legal profession will generally desire to be of service not only to registrants for Selective Service but to men already in any of the Services and their dependents.

"Commanding officers may accordingly call upon members of such boards who may be available in any community to give advice with respect to any legal problem with regard to which the man affected does not have his own counsel and could not reasonably expect to pay such counsel and it is anticipated that members of the bar whenever appealed to will afford such service on a voluntary basis as a patriotic duty."

SELECTION BOARDS - NAVAL RESERVE

The report of the Selection Board to recommend Aviation officers of the Naval Reserve to the grades of Captain and Commander, has been approved. The following officer was recommended for promotion to the grade of Captain:

Comdr. Irving Matthew McQuiston, A-V(S), USNR.

The following officers were recommended for promotion to the grade of Commander:

Lt. Comdr. Edward Orrick McDonnell, A-V(G), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Guy Warner Vaughan, A-V(S), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Charles Joseph McCarthy, A-V(S), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Arthur Laverents, A-V(G), USNR.
Lt. Comdr. William Augustus Read, A-V(S), USNR.

The report of the Selection Board to recommend officers of the Line of the Volunteer Special Reserve for promotion to and civilian candidates for appointment in the grade of Commander in the Line of the Volunteer Special Reserve, has been approved. The following officers were

SELECTION BOARDS - NAVAL RESERVE (CON'T)

recommended for promotion to the grade of Commander:

William C. Tooze, D-V(S), USNR.
Oliver H. Ritchie, D-V(S), USNR.
Girvin B. Wait, D-V(S), USNR.
Thomas G. Plant, D-V(S), USNR.
Ernest C. May, D-V(S), USNR.
Alfred E. Stacey, Jr., E-V(S), USNR.
William Justice Lee, C-V(S), USNR.
Ralph H. G. Mathews, C-V(S), USNR.
Sydney A. Greenleaf, C-V(S), USNR.
Aubrey L. Wyckoff, C-V(S), USNR.
William F. Grimes, C-V(S), USNR.
Louis W. McKeehan, O-V(S), USNR.
Charles A. Beardsley, L-V(S), USNR.

The report of the Selection Board to recommend Supply Corps officers of the Naval Reserve to the grade of Commander has been approved. The following officers were recommended for promotion to the grade of Commander; in the Volunteer Reserve:

Lt. Comdr. Richard E. A. Lambert, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Taylor P. Calhoun, USNR.
Lt. Comdr. Gerald A. Eubank, USNR.

The report of the Selection Board to recommend Construction officers of the Naval Reserve to the grades of Captain and Commander has been approved. The following officer was recommended for promotion to the grade of Captain:

Jerome Clark Hunsaker, USNR.

The following officers were recommended for promotion to the grade of Commander:

Cullen Henry Want, USNR.
John David Reilly, USNR.

PROMOTION OF NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS

The Bureau expects to issue regulations governing the promotions of the Naval Reserve Officers in the existing emergency, both active and inactive, in the near future. Pending the promulgation of such instructions, promotions above the rank of lieutenant (jg) will not be made except those officers who have been selected for promotion to commander or captain.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES - REQUESTS FOR

The Recruiting Bureau was being asked for human interest stories to be used over broadcasting systems. It is requested that the service at large forward to the Bureau of Navigation any items of human interest which may be of value.

FROM A PROUD SAILOR'S MOTHER

"Almost 4 years ago - I kissed my young son (then just 19 years old) goodbye and he went away to join the Navy. At that time he was my only means of support, he wanted to finish his education but work of any kind at that time for a youth who hadn't finished school was next to impossible, so we decided, he and I - that the wholesome living and the training to be had in the Navy was our only solution, and at the same time he could contribute a small amount to my own support, so he went away - and his training has done everything for him that we had hoped for. He has made his ratings according to classification, he was assigned to the U.S.S. _____. His ship has made many wonderful cruises, such as Sydney, Australia, Tahiti, South Seas, and South America, covering such places as Brazil, Rio de Janerio, and so forth, and true to his home training and his natural love for his mother, he never forgot to send part of his earnings home to me, as long as it was needed and long after it wasn't needed - he continued to - and insisted on sending a small amount home each month, he stated, not because I have to, mom - but because I love you, and want to. A year after he left I met and married the man who is now my husband - and my son's step-father, and my son likes and admires him a lot. My son's 4 years of training will end June 11th this year and I'm not sure but I think he has already made arrangements to stay for another period. The Navy has made a wonderful broad minded man of my son.

"I think his record deserves some honorable mention in the papers of his home town, not because I want publicity for him but because it might help to influence other young men who are anxious to do the right thing but don't quite know what steps to take.

"He was one of the Sailors who did such heroic work in saving so many passengers when the ferry boat capsized in Sydney, Australia, saving 100 out of 125 passengers. I still have newspaper clippings and pictures showing the wonderful work of the sailors of that ship.. My son was one of those Sailors and Australia thought it next to a miracle that our boys saved so many.

"This letter may be a little out of order, but somehow I felt that I wanted the right authorities to know just how proud I am of my son and what the Navy has done for him, and I remain a

Proud Sailor's Mother"